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A NEW CYNORHINELLA (SYRPHIDAE, DIPTERA).

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THIS peculiar little fly was kindly loaned for study by Mr. C. W. Johnson. It proves to be our first eastern United States species of *Cynorhinella*. Unfortunately only the female is at hand and it lacks one of the conspicuous characteristics of this genus, namely, a saw-toothed projection on the outer apical end of the hind femora. However, it possesses the other characteristics of the genus and very probably when the male is found it will make up this deficiency.

The following notes relate to the status of the genus. Curran erected *Cynorhinella* (*Canadian Entomologist*, vol. 54, p. 14, 1922) for a new species which he named *canadensis* (male). He states in the description: "I am unable to place the following specimen in any genus known to me, and it traces out to *Cynorhina* in Williston's manual, and apparently comes closest to this genus but the thickened, arcuate hind femora with the projection apically, and the more distinct facial side margins separate it. It is related to *Chilosia* and *Chrysochlamys* by the last mentioned character, but there is no semblance of bristles and the shape of the abdomen is distinctive." The name *Cynorhina*, referred to by Curran, does not, however, appear in Williston's Manual. It is considered as a subgenus of *Criorhina* in the "Synopsis of North American Syrphidae," and was raised to generic rank in *Bulletin Brooklyn Entomological Society*, vol. 16, p. 33, 1921. From the foregoing it would appear that this genus should be located in the subfamily *Xylotinae*.

In the same year, I proposed the genus *Apicomylia* for *Myiolepta bella* Williston (*Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus*, vol. 10, p. 122, 1922), and retained it in the subfamily *Chilosiiinae*. In 1923, Curran made this genus a synonym of *Cynorhinella* (*Canadian Entomologist*, vol. 55, p. 155). It is here proposed to hold the genus in the *Chilosiiinae* on the basis of the following characters (Curran does not state the position of the discal cross-vein in his description but it is assumed that it is in the same position as shown by its congeners):

Cynorhinella (subfamily Chilosiniinae): head, frontal aspect, distinctly triangular in shape; face without yellow (all species of *Cynorhinella* have the face in part yellow except *umbratilis* which may more properly be placed in *Criorhina* because of the dichoptic eyes of the male); face tuberculate in both sexes; lower post-margin of scutellum with fringe of downward-projecting fine hairs; second vein but slightly turned up at its tip and joining costa well beyond middle of the section between the first and third veins; discal cross-vein before middle of discal cell; hind femora greatly enlarged, with a prominent saw-toothed projection on the outer apical end, except in female and possibly the male of the species described below.

Cynorhinella canadensis Curran differs from *bella* Williston, as far as the description indicates, in having a small anterior tooth on the hind femora (absent in *bella*) and by having the front, face and legs chestnut brown (these are for the most part black in *bella*).

Cynorhinella longinasus, new species.

♀.—Face considerably produced downward, giving the head, frontal aspect, a triangular shape; front shining black, longer than broad, gradually widening downward; antennae moderate, first joint dark brown, second yellow, third narrowly yellow at base, remainder slightly brownish; arista brownish on basal third, whitish beyond, somewhat thickened basally, a little longer than antenna, and somewhat shorter than front measured across base of antennae; face shining black, a very faint light pollinose band extending across below antennae, a few fine hairs along eye margins and lower oral margins; face unusually produced downward, pointed, much longer than broad, nearly straight from antennae to front oral margin with small tubercle located at middle. Mesonotum shining black with two faint longitudinal vittae and scattered short pale pile; scutellum broader than long, faintly marginate, with downward-projecting hairs on lower post-margin. Legs black, knees pale; hind femora but little thickened with a very slight indication of a prominence on lower apical end which is marked by small black spines; metasternum pubescent. Abdomen shining, with scattered pale pile. Wings smoky; apical cross-vein forming an acute angle with third vein, the petiole beyond much shorter than length of discal cross-vein; tip of second vein very slightly turned upward and joins costa noticeably beyond middle of the section between tips of first and third veins. Squamae white, halteres faintly yellow. Length 5.5 mm.; wing 5.25 mm.

Holotype, female, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, June 6, 1920 (C. W. Johnson); in collection of Boston Society of Natural History.

Remarks.—This differs from *bella* notably in size, being about one-half as large; in color of arista; more elongated face and shorter and broader fifth posterior cell; and absence of femoral tooth.